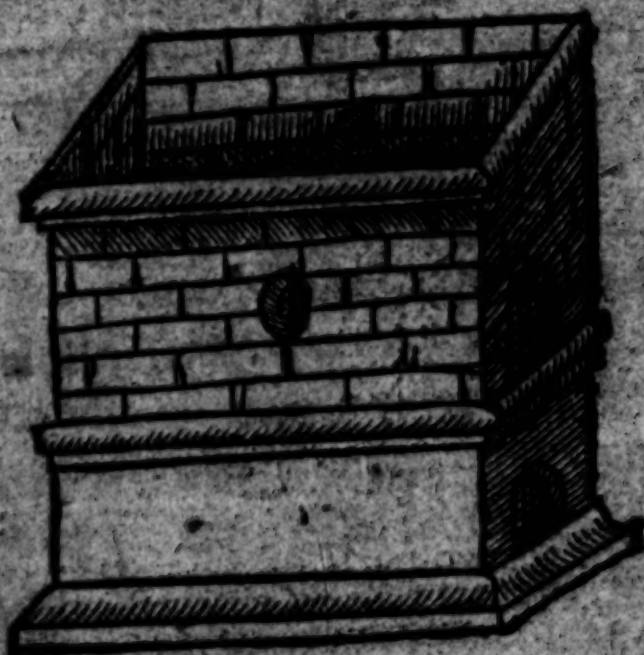


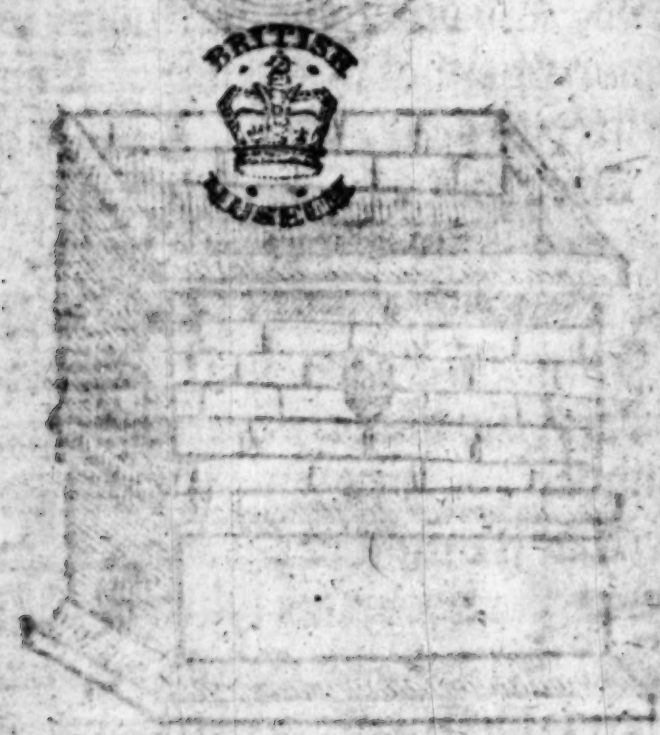
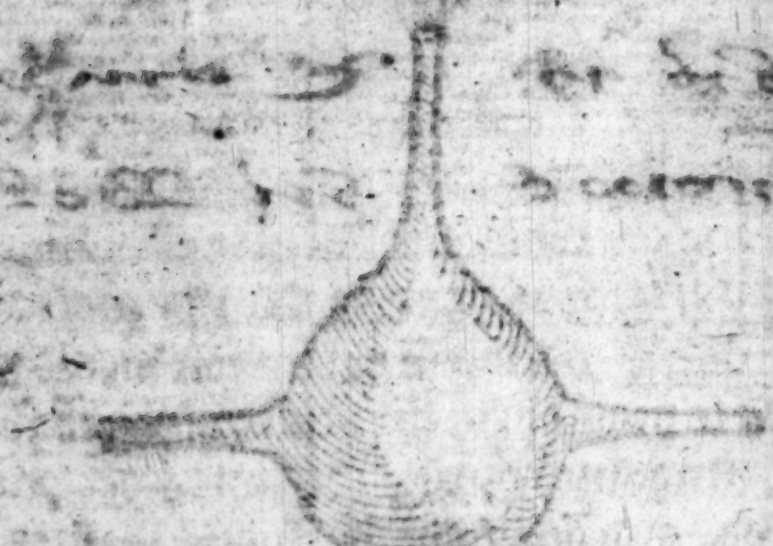
A new Counsell against  
the Pestilence, declaring what kinde of dis-  
ease it is, of what cause it proceedeth, the  
signes and tokens thereof: With the  
order of curing the same.



Imprinted at London by Iohn Charlewood  
for Andrew Maunsell, in Paules Church  
yard, at the signe of the Parrot,

The following is a list of the  
 names of the persons who have  
 been appointed to the various  
 offices of the Board of  
 Education, for the year 1860.

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 offices of the Board of  
 Education, for the year 1860.



To the Right honorable,  
*Syr James Hawes Knight,*  
Lorde Mayor of the Citie  
of London.



**T**is the ducie of euery good  
Magistrate, Right honou-  
rable, not onely to establishe  
good Lawes foꝛ the pꝛeser-  
uation of a common wealth:  
but also to pꝛouide foꝛ the health of the com-  
mons. And since during the time, next vnder  
God, and our most vertuous Prince,  
the gouernment of this Citie of London is  
committed to your charge: I could not de-  
uise a fitter Patrone foꝛ this booke intitule-  
led, A new counsell against the Pestilence,  
latelye by me Englished, both foꝛ the good  
wyl I am assured you beare towarde the  
Citie, and the welfare thereof: As also foꝛ  
that vnder the auctoritie of your Honours  
name, that it might be the moze thankfully  
receyued, and better lyked of within the  
same. In whiche Citie this greuous  
plague of Pestilence, hath moze fiercely  
raged at other times, then now it doth: God  
be thanked therefore, whome I beseeche it

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

may do lesse: and should do lesse at this present, I suppose, if at your Lordships commaundement, the officers looked more nighlye vnto the precise execution of such holosome ordinaunces as are made in that behalfe, as also for the cleane & swete keeping of the strætes and other places: by omitting whereof, the ayre becommeth corrupt & contagious, bzinging the Citie into obloquie, the Citizens into contempt, impouerishing the commons, and depriving many of Gods people of their lyues. Some private causes there bee also, not now to bee recited, pricking mee thus boldlye forwarde to trouble your Honour with this small trauail, both in respect of your vertues many wayes, and for the woorthines of the writer, in whose commendation for want of time and place, I wyll say nothing, the worke sufficientlye prayling it selfe, which notwithstanding, I commit vnto your Honours most fauourable tuition, with my selfe, as a simple, yet hartye wel-wyller, and your Honours most humble at commaundement:

T. T.

**To the Right honourable**  
the Lorde *Vidam Chartres*, Prince of  
*Chabanoys*. Peter Droet **Phisition**  
sendeth gréeting.



O many are your benefits bestowed vpon mee, (Right honourable Patrone, where by you would haue me bounden vnto you all the dayes of my life, both in bestowing parte of your goods vpo mee, and in imparting the rare gyftes of your minde: that if I would indeuour to declare the same in wordes, truely I were not able. And first to let passe the giftes of fortune wherewith you haue sufficiently increaced my wealth, I would willingly reherse the countreyes which I haue traueyled with you: and what secrets of nature I haue learned by your means & industrie: what questions you haue proposed vnto me and other professours of Phisick, drawne out of the deepest secrets and bowels of nature, whereat both they & I being astonied: haue wondered at your singular learning, and merueled at your sharpnes of wit, yea, I my selfe remember how ofte I haue reade ouer the workes of *Hippocrates* and *Galen* only to be able



able to satisfie your demaundes, who would  
dispute with more sharpnesse of witte then  
is accustomablye vsed in our publike  
schooles, whereby you haue so pricked mee  
forward that whatsoeuer excellencie is in me  
in the knowledg of Phisick, which I would  
haue to betaken as spoken without brag, I  
acknowledg that I haue receiued it by your  
meanes only. For by the helpe of you, and  
your wisdom, I haue had conference with  
the best learned Phisitions both in England,  
Germanie, and many other places: and for  
your sake I haue learned many thinges of  
them concerning the secrets of our facultie,  
and found them to bee true by practice and  
experience, whereby I am able to cure many  
kindes of diseases. Amonge all which se-  
crets, I haue gathered together manye rare  
and verie effectuall remedies against the Fe-  
uer quartaine, against the infectious Pestie-  
lence, to breake the stone, and against cer-  
ten other stubburne diseases, neuer set forth  
in the writings of any Phisitions as far as I  
doe knowe. V Which when I had imparted  
vnto certen well learned Phisitions, my  
friendes and acquaintance, I regarded them  
somuch that by oftē requesting of me, they  
obtayned, that I should setfoorth into  
light

light such speciall remedies as I had gathered against the plague, to the commoditie of the miserable estate of mankind. VVherefore (Right honourable *Mecænas* and Patrone) though I bee mindfull of your good turnes on me bestowed, wherewith you haue bounde me and all mine to be at your commaundemente for euer: notwithstanding since it is the parte of an honest and liberall heart to desire to be more beholden to him to whom he is much beholden, I would thus much request of you, that this booke going forth vnder the safeconduct of your honourable name, and being alreadye approued by your singular learning, and presuming on your aucthoritie, may come abroad into mens handes, whereby the posteritie maye wonder at you, and worthely praise you for being not onely a prince of warre, but a student also of liberall sciences.

Fare you well From my studie,  
the iiij. of the Ides of  
Iune. 1572.

light such special remedies as I had gather-  
ed against the plague, to the commodities  
of the miserable estate of mankind. Where  
fore (Right honorable, Learned and Wis-  
e) though I be mindful of your good  
turns on me bestowed, which with you have  
borne me and all mine to be at your com-  
mandement for ever: notwithstanding  
sincere is the pure of an honest and liberal  
heart to desire to be more beheld to him  
to whom he is much beholden. I would thus  
much repay of you, that this book going  
forth under the last count of your hono-  
rable name, and being already approved  
by your singular learning, and prevailing  
on your authorities, may come abroad into  
men's hands, whereby the posterity may  
wonder at you, and worthily praise you for  
being not only a prince of warre, but a  
student also of liberal sciences.

Fare you well From my study  
the 11th of the 11th of

June. 1572.



# A new counsel against the Pestilence.

## The .i. Chap.



Sicknesses breede, sayth  
Hippocrates, partlie of  
our diet: and partlie of  
our breath, by drawing  
in whereof we liue.

Hippoc. in  
his boke of  
the nature  
of mankind.

They which come of our dyet, are  
called Sporadici: and by our breathing  
are engendred Endemij, and Epidemij.  
Wee terme those Sporadici, which ac-  
cording to the diuerse & sundrie trades  
of life do happen to this or that man, as  
both Bronchocele, or rupture of the  
throate, vnto weemen which dwell by  
the lake Lemanus, and the inhabitants  
neere to Geneua by drinking snowie  
water; Lykelwyse great and swell-  
ing myltes, by drinking of colde,  
ysie, and troubled waters: as also they  
which vsed to eate of a kinde of pulse,  
like betches, called Erum, were trou-  
bled with paine in the knees: and such  
as feed on other kinde of pulse, became  
weake in the thies. Of these diseases

Gal. in the  
preface of  
the .i. booke  
of Epidem.

**A new counsell**

hath Hippocrates intreated in his booke of the diet in sharpe sicknesses, as Galen is auctor in his commentary vpon the ninth sentence of the second booke of sharpe sicknesses. And they were called Sporadici diseases, of the Ilands named Sporadas which lye stragling, as it were, here & there dispersed, and as Galen lyke wise in the third booke of the administration of Anatomie, and in his booke of y<sup>e</sup> dissection of the veines, calleth certaine veines which lye here & there one not far from another vpon the skin, by name of Sporadas. The sicknesses called Endemij, be they which by reason of the contagion of the heauen, or particulare ayze, do alwayes molest some one place: according as Aristotle reciteth in his booke intituled: Of the world, and dedicated vnto Alexander, howe poysoned ayres rose out of corrupt Denmes & Caves, which infected those that came nere them, partlye with an outragious kind of madnes, and partly consumed the with a pestilent quality.

There are some also that kyll a man presently, as in Phrygia: and there be many

against the Pestilence.

many Welles, and small Lakes, and bituminous springes, or standing waters, and places where Metals haue bene digged, and the stinking pudles of Auernus and Lucrinus, whose lothsome vapour kylleth the Dogges that do but once licke of it, bee it neuer so litle, and stifleth the Fowles that flye ouer it. Of these diseases hath Hippocrates intreated in his booke of the ayre, places, and waters.

Galen in  
the same  
place.

The Epidemij sicknesses, are taken by Hippocrates, in two significations. After one sort the Epidemius sicknesse is taken for some disease which taketh a great many of people away, whether it be fire, or tertian ague, or some like disease which raigneth among the people in some one place: howbeit for y<sup>e</sup> more part, the Graeke words *Limos*, and *Diathesis Limodes*, are taken for the Pestilence, which inuading men, wemen & children, of all ages, dispatcheth many out of their liues: whether it proceede first of the ayre, or by infection, of which diseases Hippocrates hath intreated in his booke intituled *Epidemiorum*.

Galen in  
the same  
place.



## A new counsell

miorum. Wherefore, what kinde of disease the Pestilence is, what the substaunce thereof is, and of what causes it proceedeth, we must now declare.

### The. 2. Chap.

**T**HE Pestilence is a contagious ayre, not being the disease it self, but the nearest and most principall cause thereof, either raised within the bodies, or caught abroade, suddenly weaning the spirites, & the powers which governe the body.

Galen in  
the second  
booke of Fe-  
uers.

The cause of this Pestilence, the more parte of learned writers ascribe vnto the ayre, but not all one waye: for some are of opinion that the poisoning infection is sent down from the starres and planets, and so dispersed through the ayre: other say that the ayre it selfe is putrified, the cause of which putrefaction they ascribe vnto the coniunctions and oppositions of the planets, the Eclips of the Sunne, and Moone, and the coniunction of Saturnus, with other euell planets, by meanes whereof in-

against the Pestilence.

the sundry tempestes, & great chaunge  
of the ayre, and consequently thereof  
commeth diuers rottennes, and putri-  
factions. For the ayre hath manifest  
causes of alteration, as namelpe the  
mingling of other straunge ayre with  
it, or of some kinde of substaunce else,  
which is most contrary vnto vs, as are  
rotten vapors: and thereof it putrifieth  
and wareth pestilent, and is chaunged  
into the nature of poison. Whereby it  
cometh to passe, that according to pro-  
portion, this plague rageth sumtime a-  
mong men, sumtime among beasts, and  
sumtime among grasse, fruite, & corne.  
And there be many thinges very com-  
mon that are good for cattel, & wyl hurt  
men: and contrariwise wyl slay cattel,  
that wyl do men good. Like as many  
do perceiue, that the feeding on naugh-  
tie meates engendreth the plague, as  
if a man should fall into the plague, by  
vsing such euill diet, as is commonlye  
sene in the dearth of corne and other  
victuals: then immediately shall he in-  
fect others; and when that disease by  
going from one to other hath gathered

## A new counsell

Strength, and hath inuaded many of all  
ages and sexes : it is called the Pestilence . Againe, they suppose that sometime the ayze is infected by lower causes , of thinges rotten and putrified, as of carcasses vnburied, wythzed and putrified hearbes and weedes , priuites, dunghils and such lyke : which afterwarde being drauone into our bodyes breedeth the plague , as some doe write of the Putanian pyt . Surely that this is the verie iust iudgement & reuenge of God, our barbarous nation being the verie vttermoost land of this part of the worlde, doth acknowledge and professe, a most manifest testimonye whereof we haue in Ezechiel, and in the second of the Kinges , the folwe and twentye Chapter.

Iosephus,  
the 7. booke  
and. 13. cha.

### The. 3. Chap.

**T**hat secreete force of infection which our senses cannot discerne, consisteth in an humour, or some other kinde of substance : for a force & power of a bodily substance, cannot so much



## against the Pestilence.

much annoy our bodies. Wherefore, I  
thinke it verie requisite for to knowe  
perfitlye vppon what part of our body  
this secrete poison exerciseth his tyra-  
nie, seeing according to the diuersity of  
the place where it setleth, there ariseth  
not only diuerse kyndes of pestilences:  
but also a diuerse order of cure is re-  
quyred for them. For if it be receyued  
into the substance of the heart, it re-  
sembleth the likenesse of an Hecticke  
or consuming feuer: and many times  
it surpriseth the spyrites, and killeth  
the man presently: As not yet full yre  
yeres since I my selfe sawe in the Pe-  
stilence which raged in Lyons: where  
men fell downe dead to the grounde,  
euē as they were going in the streets.  
Sometime it resteth in the Liuer, and  
according to the nature of the humour  
which it infecteth: it causeth a feuer, as  
namely the feuer called Synochus, if it  
haue infected the blood, and a burning  
feuer if it be choler, and the like iudge-  
ment is also to bee geuen of the other  
humours. A like plague vnto this  
whereof I speake, not full ye fiftene  
yeres

Galen in  
the.3. of his  
comet.vpon  
the.3. of E-  
pid.

A new counsell

yeeres ago raigned in Eueris, & at Ver-  
noyle: whereas a Surgeon through the  
grace of God, and mine instructions,  
saued a great many: at which time  
John Renart the Apothecarye, a man  
very well learned, vsed singular dili-  
gence towarde our cuntrymen, and  
Citizens. It hapneth also sometime,  
that the poysoned ayre being drawen  
through the nostrils into the braine,  
first hurteth the same, for sufficient  
proue whereof shall serue the discourse  
which followeth.

The.4.Chap.

In his booke  
of kernels.

**I**t is well knowen by the doctrine of  
Hippocrates, and the colledge of A-  
rabians, that the principall partes  
haue theyr voiding places, issues, or, as  
they terme them Emundories, into  
which they cleanse and rid away what-  
soeuer is noysom vnto them, speciallye  
if those partes be strong, and thereby,  
as they saye, is coniecture made of the  
part affected: as for example, if the  
botch appeare in the grine, it is a signe  
that

## against the Pestilence.

that the disease is in the Liver, or in the partes beneath the midriffe: but if the soze breake forth in the arme pits, they say that the heart and the partes aboue the midriffe are infected: as they lyke wise gather that the infection is in the braine, if the poysoned swelling gather behinde the eares, or in places thereabout: although many times there chaunceth inflammation of the kernels about the eares, called Parotides, whē a moze vehement heat hath lifted the matter vp higher, as sayth Galen in the fourth booke of commentaries vppon the Apbozismes, the. 75. Apbozisme.

Moreouer, the vrine confirmeth this opinion of ours, being sometime thick and troubled, yealow, and white, as we see the same to be altered according to the humours offending, and diuersity of the partes affected: as many times the skull being eaten with rottennes, and the rime of the braine perished with a stripe or putrified, and whē stoare of mater is gathered within the skull, a man shall perceiue the vrine to be litle or nothing at all chaun-



## A new counsell

ged. For when the venim feedeth vpon the sound substance of the partes, the vaine is lyke the vaine of one that is whole, which shalbe proued to be true, by this that hereafter followeth.

### The.5.Chap.

**B**UT for asmuch as we concluded before, that this infection is in the ayre which wee drawe in by breathing, or is receiued into the inner partes of the body throught the pores of the skin, by the motion of the arteries: how chaunceth it then that the heart is not alwayes infected, for asmuch as in our large breathing, the ayre which is drawen in by the Lungues, imparteth the contagiō sooner vnto the heart because of theyr néerenes, then vnto partes be farther of, as the Liuer and the Braine? Note this common reason, sayth Galen, that a corrupt humour which is engendred in all by one constitution, doth not affect the same places. for that in respect of al theyr natures, the body was not in the same constitution at that present, but one part was weaker then another. For those partes

Galen in  
the.3. of his  
comment. ypon  
the.3. of E-  
pid.

## against the Pestilence.

partes which be stronger in qualitie or quantitie, vse to expulse and drive away the offending humour into another that is of lesse resistance. Wherefore, if the heart, eyther of it selfe, or by helpe of Physick, be strong: then wyl it drive the venimous ayre, eyther to the Liver, or to the Brain. Moreover, the proportion of the putrifaction maye be in cause thereof, for whatsoever hath the force to do any thing, doth not immediately execute the same vpon, whatuer it meeteth withall, but necessarye it is that there be some naturall likeness betwene the thing Agent, and the Patient: and after this maner we affirme that Purgations drawe this or that humour by reason of the lykenesse vnto them of nature or substance. And therefore the olde writers sayde verie well, that euery thing cannot worke vppon euery thing, but onely whatsoever hath some agreement with the Agent in matter, or in maner of applying them together: lyke as the Ephemerum Colchicum, a venimous herbe so called, & the Vipser, beare ex-

C.ii.

mitis

Galen. x.  
booke and. 4.  
chapter of  
the differēces  
of se-  
uerall.

## A new counsell

nitie against the Liver, as may easlye  
be perceined by the bloody fluxe, droppe,  
and other accidents which both of them  
do cause, and as the byting of certaine  
Beasts breedeth the jaundice, corrup-  
ting & converting the blood into choler.

Galen. 5.  
boke and. 7  
chap of pla-  
ces affected.

Galen in  
his boke of  
Triacle vn-  
to Piso.

Galen in  
the same  
place Dios-  
corides in  
the. 4. boke.

Besides this, Venbaine, & the Aspe,  
molest that part of the Baine, where  
in the Animall facultie resteth, the last  
bzinging vnwakeable sleepe, the first  
distracting y mind, which it doth not by  
reason of cold, as late wryters affyrme.

For Bzionie, which is hot, worketh  
also the same effect, howbeit y extreame  
colde that is in House like, in Lettice, or  
Popple, troubleth not the wittes. The  
Basiliske, slayeth a mā sodainly, consu-  
ming the spirites which he doth, they  
say, by sight and byssing. The Taxus,  
which some suppose to be the Cwtræ,  
kylleth with his shadowe, specially in  
hot cuntries, those that sleepe vnder it,  
strangling them presently, lyke as the  
Hemlock, with his passing cold qual-  
tie, extinguissheth naturall heat.

These causeth of so sadde in death pro-  
ceedeth frō no other thing, then y pecu-  
liar



against the Pestilence.

lian kind of poison, which at the first assault inuadeth y<sup>e</sup> castle of life. For euery thing hath his peculiar mixtion, fro whence spring forth those properties of substance. And these things are no lesse proper vnto the ayre also, then they are common vnto plants, & brute beastes, so that the diuerse kinde of putrifaction which is in the ayre, infecteth or affecteth the diuers partes of our bodie, after a diuerse kinde of maner. For loke what the ayre is, such must needes our humours and spirites bee, wherein the soundnesse or infirmitie of the partes consisteth. And this was the cause that Hippocrates wrote, how that the sundry mutacio of tymes, procureth many diseases: as namely if the Summer be drie, and the wind North, the Haruest be rie rainy, and the wind South, the winter following are lyke to ensue payne in the head, coughes, hoarsenes, retumes, and stuffing in the head, and many shal fall into consumptions: lyke wise some other disposition of the Summer and Haruest, ingendreth other kindes of diseases: so that

Hippocr. in  
his booke of  
the ayre, &c

## A new counsell

sometime they pꝛocēde frō the bzaine,  
 & sometime depend vpon other partes,  
 according to the diuerse temperature  
 of the ayze, and Hippocrates very lear-  
 nedly hath set downe in the thyꝛd booke  
 of his Aphorismes, in his booke of Epi-  
 demics, and of the ayze, places, and wa-  
 ters.

But the auctoritie of D. Ambro-  
 sius Pareus, whome posterity acknow-  
 ledgeth for the thyꝛd sun of Esculapi-  
 us, doeth much lighten and confyꝛme  
 this opinion: who opening the bed  
 wherein one laye sicke of the Plague,  
 felt a most filthye and pestilent saour,  
 rylling from the plague botch and car-  
 buncle, which so strooke his Bzaine,  
 that pꝛesentlie he fell in a swoone to the  
 ground, without feeling any paine at  
 the heart, or other accident that might  
 declare that the heart, or stomacke, or  
 any other part of the body were affec-  
 ted: at length, recovering strength he  
 arose, and his bzaine began to expulse  
 that contagious ayze, with so forcible  
 sneesing, that the blood therewith gas-  
 shed out of his nose: and vnlesse, sayde  
 he,

## against the Pestilence.

hee, the expulsive facultie of my braine had bene strong, doubtlesse I had died, for the Animall or lving facultie had bene therewith viterlye oppressed.

Thus you see, louing Reader, by the example and iudgement of so notable a man, that this poyson may first infect the braine, no other part being hurt.

For there is a perpetuall drawing of ayre into the braine, in euerie breathing creature, in at the nostrils through the bones called Istmoidea into the foremoste ventricle or sell of the braine, where the smelling vertue remaineth, whereby it commeth that it imparteth most readelye vnto the braine that infection which it receyueth, before that it conuey it vnto the heart. For it cannot come vnto the heart vntyl such tyme as it bee well laboured in the Lungues, wheras by the tarcing there it loseth some parte of the venomous qualitie, or else infecteth the hollownesse of the Lungues, or the thin skins and rimes within the breast, or the Spidrisse, whereby many times in the Pestilence, commeth spetting of blood,

Gal. in his  
comment. vpo  
Hippocr. of  
humours.

as



## A new counsellinge

as Guido de Cauliaco hath noted in the same plague which beginning first at Auenion was dispersed ouer all Europe. Lykewise the painfull Cathar with shortnesse of breath, which the Frenchmē termed Coqueluche, which awhile agoe raged ouer all Europe, was caused by the ayze, declaring it selfe to be pestilent euen by the verge force thereof, and going from man to man which was the kinde of that infection do to: and notwithstanding, all the accidents and tokens declared that by similitude of passion, the braine was likewise affected, as were heauines and paine in the head with desyre to sleepe, the mur, stuffing in the head, and distillation into the Lungs & stomacke. The lyke vnto this, is to be founde in Hippocrates in the thyrd booke of Epidemies, where he describeth a pestilent state: For many were diseased in the Throates, had impedimentes in theyr speache, theyr bellies were troubled with laskes, many wared rotten, and fell into consumptions, so that the next wynter following, wee were much troubled

Sale. in his  
comment.

## against the Pestilence.

troubled with contagious squincies in these quarters, which came to passe with chaunging of the winde from the South to the North, as it is to be learned out of the twentye folowth Aphorisme of the first booke of Hippocrates Aphorismes. And afterward Hippocrates addeth, and the diseases, sayth he, which the pestilent ayre doth bring, if it once offend the L yuer, are burning feuers, dzoplies, putrifaction of the lower part of the bellye, and priuities, and when, sayth he, the rotnennes had taken deeper rootes, many lost theyr armes, and from some the whole cubite from the elbowe foreward fell awaye.

The lyke kinde of Pestilence was that which Galen citeth out of Thucydides, to haue raigned in Athens. But if all these proofes can not sufficientlye perswade thee, remiember that the Leprosie is a contagious disease, the contagion whereof proceedeth of the ayre, corrupt and infected by leprous persons, which beeing drawne in by breathing: infecteth others, the contagi-

1. Booke of  
feuers. and.  
5. of simple  
medicines.

## A new counsell

on taking hold on y<sup>e</sup> Liuer, which is the seat of the Leprosie: éuen so, one that is sicke of the plague, disperleth the infection abrode in the ayre, which infecteth those that are about him with the same sicknesse: wherby it hapneth that the same disease, and hauing the verve same accidentes many times continueth a yéere or two togeather, as I remember it chaunced once in England.

Measelles, by consent of all auncient wryters, take they<sup>r</sup> originall of an infection sent downe from the celestiaall bodyes into the ayre, and are of the kinde of Epidimious diseases, and the forerunners of some gréuous & mortall pestilence, the cause whereof is the heat and boyling of blood, and are to be numbred among diseases of the lyuer. And that there is in these a most manifest infection to be taken one of another, euery simple woman can tell, and Rases maketh them one kinde of the Pestilence.

Thus all that we haue hetherto sayd do prooue, that the Pestilent ayre sumtyme infecteth the Braine, sumtyme the



## against the Pestilence.

the Luer, and sumtime the heart, according to the diuersitye of the putrefaction, and the diuerse disposition of the body.

For as fire is sooner kyndled in drye strawe, then in graine wood: so lyke wise the infected ayre being dispersed abroade and breathed in, sooner ouerthroweth suche bodyes as are stuffed with euyll humours, then those that are cleane and pure from any such, and for this cause you shall see among a great many that were about one which was sicke of the plague, one onely many times to escape the sicknesse: and euen so all that looke vpon soze eyes, become not soze eyed: but such onelye in whome the infection had lyke matter to worke vpon. And this is the cause, why for the most part, sozenesse & blearenesse of the eyes vsleth to come befoze a plague, as Aphrodiscus wyrteth. Because, sayth hee, the plague is a disease of the spirites, and when this troubled and corrupted spirite is caried vp to the head, it molested the eyes, and hurteth them befoze any o-

Aphrodiscus the. 88. question of the. 2. booke.

The. 104. question of the. 2. booke of problemes.

The. 5. question of the 6. booke of problemes.

## A new counsell

ther thing, for being subtile and moue-  
able, it goeth first vnto the eyes. Not  
vnto this, is that which Ari-  
stotle verie fitlye demaundeth, howe it  
chaunceth that when euell tydings or  
sorrowfull newes are told vs, we sud-  
deinly shake & quiver: and y<sup>e</sup> beholding  
of affections in other before our eyes,  
breede the like affections in vs also: for  
when we see another eate some sower  
thing, our teeth ware in an edge, and if  
wee heare a sawe filed, or a Dumice

The. 6. que-  
stion of the  
7. of the  
problemes.

stone cut, we tremble & quake for cold:  
The cause of al these, as saith Aristotle  
is the spirite, which entring within our  
senses, moueth vs, altering, and many  
times ertinguishing the spyrites which  
are within our bodyes, howbeit then  
by lykelyhood & proportion they should  
more easily chaunge the spirites which  
remaine in the heart, Braine, and Ly-  
uer, then in the vitermost part of the  
teeth. But a man shall not easily per-  
swade the common people, or the newe  
wyters in this point, as that the filthy  
& styinking kennels and durty places  
of the Citie, do onely hurt the Braine.

The

## against the Pestilence.

**The Colicke** (whereof next after Hippocrates, Paulus Aegineta maketh mencion) in the yēre. 1572. reygned generallye, and dyd very much harme, kyllyng many: For all that were sicke of it, fell into the Paulie, or falling sicknesse, and many dyed thereof, either in the fyr, or not long after, as I obserued it in the house of my good Lord and exhibitour, and in the Monasterye of Casa dei, or Gods house, nere vnto our dwelling called Rugla: for the Pūnes which dwelt there, could not prouide for theyr healtb by any other meanes then by flight, and chaunge of place.

And moze then fiftēne yēre since, this greuous disease much afflicted our countrey men and Citizens also, and even this last winter it wandzed here amōg our next neighbours, as it reygned at Abbeville, in the yēre of our Lozde. 1554. of the cure whereof I meane Godwylling to intreate in my booke of diseases which came by inheritaunce.

And this much thou hast alreadye, Loving Reader. cōcerning the cause, and place of the Pestilence: and now bar-

The.3.boke  
chap.of the  
paine of the  
colick, and  
chap.of the  
palsie, and  
Hipp.also.

Emerius in  
his boke of  
the pestil.



## A new counsell

ken farther to the signes and tokens thereof.

### The.6.Chap.

Signes of:  
the infectiō  
bee in the  
Spirites,

**I**f the putrifaction of the corrupted  
ayze do take holde on the spirites,  
the heat is not sharpe noz pricking,  
the patiēts feele a greater heat in their  
bzeast, then in any other part of the bo-  
dye, the pulse is nothing weake, but  
sumtime moze quicke then it is wont,  
but yet not so swift as when the im-  
perfection is in the humours: the vrine  
is lyke vnto the naturall, there issueth  
no sweat, but some moisture appeareth  
on the forehead and in the necke, the  
tongue is dzye and rough, they thyrst  
not much, noz tolle them selues better  
& thether, because the naturall strength  
is whollye ouerthrowen: they sowe  
often, there appeareth vpon them ney-  
ther botche, noz blaine, noz Gods  
markes, neyther haue they the laske,  
but dye suddainlie, vnlesse they be well  
looked vnto at the fyrst assault of the  
sicknesse.

But

## against the Pestilence.

But when the putrifaction hath invaded the sound substance of the heart then it bringeth a fever, as I haue sayd, like to an Hecticke or a consuming fever: in which there is no great heate, but that which is lurking within, consuming and putrefying the substance of the heart, burning it and all that is therein: the patients feele not themselves to be in an ague, or to be sicke at all, & so sone as they haue eaten meate, they fall into a colde sweat, their pulse is indifferent, almost naturall, but sundeale quicker and weaker: theyz urine is lyke ones in good health, they raue not, they are not troubled with the laske, nor graued with any other accident. The lyke plague vnto this, raigned at Lions and Vienna, in the yere of our Lord. 1525, as Montanus reporteth.

If in the  
substance of  
the heart.

If the pestilent ayre being drauene in at the nose or other wyse, haue possessed the braine: the signes thereof are tremblings and sadnesse, the partye feeleth great paine in y<sup>e</sup> head, he raueth at the fyrst assault of the sicknes, hee  
is

If in the  
braine.

## A new counsell

is troubled with a cholericke distillation out of the head into the stomacke, Lungues, and nether partes, he is eyther verye sleepe, or aboundeth in ouer watching, he hath swelling in his neck, and about the eares, the dayling of the head, hylling in the eares, with readnesse of the face, and beating of the temples. This plague raygned in Auernia, in the yere of our Loyde. 1546.

If in the  
Lyuer.

Many are of opinion that the Pestilence is a thyrde kinde of the burning Fever, and iudge that it proceedeth of Melancholicke blood, eyther putrefying, or boyling by reason of the putrefying: which they gather to be so, by the resemblance which it hath to a continual quartaine, and the smellings which vse to appeare in such Feuers. Howbeit vnlesse all the auncient wyters, and this our learned age also, haue bene verye much ouersene, the Fever is not of the verye substance of the sicknesse. For albeit for the moze part they ioyne her selfe vnto it as a most painfull companion, and a whelp of the



## against the Pestilence.

the same hayze, notwithstanding the whole order of the cure sheweth that they differ even by whole kinde. And because the place of making blood and other humours, is by nature appointed vnto the L yuer, I wyl shew the signes of euerye one: beginning first with the signes that declare the infection to bee in the blood, which are these, heat not byting, but gentle and milde, a stiffe and strouting weerinesse of the whole body, stinking sieges, large and liquide: lying of the pacient vpon his back, heauines of the head, beating of the temples, raving and idle spach after the fourth or seauenth day, smal thyzt or none at all, a filthie tongue, vrine at the beginning almost white, afterward growing redder and confused: all the bodye ouer, speciallye vpon the backe, bzeast, and armes, litle red whelkes rysing, not vnlike to fleabites.

If in blood.

If the infection be in Choler, the diseased are vexed with that vnquietnes which the Grecians terme Lismos, feeling such an ertreame burning within them, that they alwaye crye to bee re-

If in choler.

C. i.

moued

## A new counsell

moued to some colder place, although they: outwarde partes are not hote at all : they: face is sometime pale, and sometime red, they thy:st much, they: tongue is verye drie, they neuer sleepe, their bzeath stinketh, they bzeath hardlye, for which cause and by reason of they: immoderate heat, they desire to drinke in freshe ayre continually: they: sieges are cholericke, thinne, stinking, and fattie: and sometime they make water verye yealowe, watrishe, and thinne.

If in  
Fleagme.

When the infection hath taken hold on the rawer part of the blood, then the pacient sleepeth continuallye, the body is slouthfull, and the partes thereof weerie, the belching slower, soft and flegmaticke, swellinges do aryse with other signes moe, declaring the domination of fleame. And therefore tender and moist natures are sooner infected then olde men, and such as are geuen to labour, or that are of a colde and moist temperament, and brought by with cold meates.

If in Melancholic.

But when this pestilent corruption  
of

against the Pestilence.

of the ayze hath inuaded the dregges of the blood called Melancholie, the patient wyll bee very carefull and heauy, and much moze sorrowful then he was wont, he becommeth distract, the pulse is small and deepe, the vyne lyke the wine of Pomegranates, blackishe, and whatsoeuer sores oz botches breake out in the body, they represent the colour and complexion of their humour.

The. 7. Chap.

**H**itherto we haue intreated of the signes, it followeth now that we come to the cure, which consisteth in two pointes, in preventing and drying away the sicknes. The pestilent ayze is auoided many wayes. First, if wee keepe awaye all occasions of the bringing of it to the place where wee dwell, as we reade that Marcus Varro did at Corcira: for when he perceyued howe that there were some sicke in euerye house round about him, he shut his windowes whiche opened to the South, and he opened them that were



## A new counsell

to the North, and so preserved all his familie in good health : howbeit that which Varro did toward the South, I thinke ought to be done also when the winde is East, Northeast, and West also: for if the wise and dilligent Whistion do well marke it, he shall perceiue that the plague increaseth when those windes do blowe . So lyke wise it is necessarie to chaunge place , as from lowe places to goe vnto higher , when the plague is ingendred by corruption of the ayre : but if the winde bring the plague out of one cuntrye into another, then were it best to descend from a high dwelling to a lower , where the ground is watrishe, and the ayre thick, which wyll hardlye receyue the impression of the supernall bodies . And when we haue chosen an house , then the pestilent ayre is to be corrected, by burning of such thinges as eyther by secrete or manifest qualitie are contrarye to the infection, as are the Trochisces which followe . Take Styrrac calamite, Benioin , of eche one dram : red Roses, Lauender, Cypres, of eche halfe

## against the Pestilence.

a dram: with Rosewater & Tragagat,  
make Trochiscs, burne the in a cha-  
singdishe of coales, or else burne with  
them of the composition called Gallia,  
or Aipta moscata, and such lyke.

It were verve good also for this pur-  
pose to burne such woods and hearbes  
as yeld a sweet savour, as Rosemary,  
Sage, Lauender, Baies, Ciprus wood,  
Juniper, the wood & the barries, y wood  
Aloes, Cinnamon & Cloues. Likewise  
the sprincling of sweete waters about  
the chamber, amendeth the euill dispo-  
sition of the ayre, as the water of La-  
uender and Maierom, but these are  
most to be vlsed when the ayre is moist,  
cloudye, and colde: For the warme  
ayre more spædely and redelye perceth  
into our bodies, and is sonest infected  
with the qualite of some other thing,  
as Auicen hath noted in his first booke,  
in the Chapter of varietye of seasons:  
Wherefore prouision must be made  
that it ware not verve hote, by sprinc-  
ling of fayre water and vineger, rose-  
vineger: by setting vp Wyllows  
boughes, and by strawing the Cham-

## A new counsell

der with water lylies, flagges, and  
such like.

### The.8. Chap.

**B**ut nowe it is not inough in this  
maner to haue amended the ayze,  
but also the pzincipal parts most  
bes strengthened, both with thinges  
receyued inward, and applied out-  
warde, to thintent they maye the moze  
valiauntlye withstande the pestilent  
ayze. And among those thinges to  
whiche the Grecians giue name for that  
they be hanged about vs: I lyke espe-  
ciallye of twaine: the one is, if a hole  
be made in a basyll nut, and the kernel  
be pulled forth with a pin, and the  
place fylled vp againe with common  
quicksiluer, and hanged about the neck,  
it pzeserueth a man wonderfully from  
the pestilence. This Medicine I lear-  
ned aboue twelue yeres agoe, of the  
Phisition to the Right honourable the  
Lord Vidam that nowe dead is. For  
at what time Henrie the secōd, King of  
France, lead his armie into Germanie,  
and



against the Pestilence.

and at the siege of the Citie of Mentz  
bee p̄served not onelye him selfe, but  
also his Surgeon which went to them  
that had the plague, and dressed them:  
Of this Medicine Marsilius Ficinus  
speaketh.

There is also another such medicine, The. 7. cha.  
and it is Chyristalline, and red Arsnick, of his booke  
the effect whereof I learned at Argens of the Pe-  
tine and Basil, in the yeere of our Lord, silence,  
1564. at what tyme the plague raige  
ned almost ouer all Germanie. But  
so, as much as Georgius Agricola in  
his thyrd booke, of the nature of things  
digged out of the ground, and after him  
Theodosius Montuus haue sufficiently  
disputed of this matter, I wyll onelye  
set downe the receite of the Medicine,  
which is after this maner: Take Ar-  
snick chyristalline and red, of eche a lyke  
quantitie, beate them into powder,  
whereof with the white of an egge, or  
the Mucilage of Tragagant, you  
shall make a lozenge a finger thicke,  
then solde it in a double peece of silke,  
& applye it vnto the region of the hart:  
but beware that the moyst Arsnicke,  
er.

## A new counsell

The. 8 boke  
chap. of the  
hardnes of  
the Splene.

exulcerate not the skin, and therefore  
in the morning you must diligentlve  
wipe the place, or at what tyme soever  
else the patient sweateth, for which  
cause it were good to put a sayze linnen  
cloath betwene: The Arsnicke being  
applied, strengthneth as wel the heart  
as the Mylt, as Trallianus writeth, but  
it worketh not that effect of custome,  
as Theodosius sayth. Surely in this  
one point God wonderfullve declareth  
his providence, when he teacheth vs to  
apply strong and deadlye paysons vnto  
our commoditie: as Galen sheweth  
in the eleventh booke of simple Medi-  
cines of the wine made of Vipers: and  
our men of late tyme haue applied the  
oyle of Scorpions in the cure of the  
plague with so good successe, that onelye  
with the annointing of this oyle they  
dwyne awaye the euyl qualite of the  
pestilent ayre, by example of them  
which haue greuous vlcers in theyr  
feete. D. Ambrosius Parcus geteth  
this counsell, that they which wyll goe  
visite the sicke of the plague, shoulde  
first make issues in theyr armes and  
legges,

against the Pestilence.

legges, bicause nature vseth to purge out by those places whatsoeuer venimous humour is in the whole bodye, & dzyuing that tgether whatsoeuer gathereth vnto any principall part.

Moreover, an oyntment made of Lascerpitium, the fat of venimous Serpentes, and Vitrioll is much commended: or if of these be made a broade cake and folded in sylke, and layd vpon the heart and arteries. I haue also vsed the Linament which foloweth not onely in the Pestilence, but also in the quivering of the heart, which is thus made: Take of the iuce of Cardiacæ one ounce, of Camfire halfe a dram, of Saffron one scruple, with as much waxe as sufficeth, make thereof an oyntment, and therewith anoynt the region of the heart: or make an oyntment of the iuce of Buglosse, Borrage, and Saffron. There maye also be one made to the same effect of roses, violets, red Saunders, Cinnamom, Cloues, Lauender Flowers, Dzenge pilles, & the wood Agallochum, which is prepared in maner following. Take

℞.i.

of



### A new counsell

of the three kindes of Safiders, Roses,  
Wormwood, Agrimonie, of eche halfe  
an ounce, beate them into powder, and  
boyle them over a softe fyre an houre &  
an balfe, then straine the liquour, and  
wring it harde throught a linnen cloth,  
then seeth it againe over the fyre, untill  
it come to the thickeesse of Honie,  
then put thereto the iuce of Lettice,  
smalledge, wylde succozie, of eche three  
drams, Camfyre a dram, and with a  
lytle ware make thereof an oyntment,  
and anoint therewith the region of the  
Liuer. After this order the oyntments  
which are prepared, I better lyke of,  
not onely in the Pestilence, but also in  
other continuall Feuers, then if the  
pouders were put in whole, for else  
howe could those thicke and grosse pou-  
ders mingled with the iuces and oiles,  
doe any good vnto the place? Lyke wise  
there maye be made semblable oynt-  
mentes for the heart, of the roote of  
Tormentill, Zedoarie, Roses, & such  
lyke. It is good also to drop into the  
eare, a two or three drops of the oyle  
of Sage, or Cloues, with a lytle Muske.

against the Pestilence.

I prepare oyles for that purpose after this maner: Take of Nutmegges one ounce, Cloues, and Cinamom, of eche halfe an ounce, dyye Sage an ounce, Sweete Almondes two ounces, make them all into pouder, and sprinckle them with Aqua vitæ, and presse it hard as you would do oyle of Almondes: and vse it as is afoze declared: and with the same oyle you may anoynt your temples and nostrils. It is good also to keepe a peece of the rinde of a Citron in the mouth, or Cinamom, Zedoarie, Angelica, or such lyke. Our husbandmen in the Countrey smell vnto hearbs grace, it were not a misse neyther to beare in a sponge to smell vnto, Cinamom water, rose vineger, rose water, or this sweet ball, the discription wherof insueth: Take roses, Styxar calamite, Cloues, of eche two ounces, Arrace rootes of flozence, thre ounces, Muske two scruples, of these make a sweete ball. Some steepe Cloues in vineger al night, & eate them in the morning, and washe their face, arme holes, and priuie partes with vineger. The

J. ii.

Phil.

## A new counsell

Physitions of Germanie, shauē the roote of the great cloat leafe, and stiepe it in vineger a night or moze, thē they roule it in Sugar, and geue it in the morning to pzeuent the plague. But I vse to laye the same roote to sooke in whyte wine, or wine of wormewood, and in the morning geue it to drincke with Sugar.

### The.9. Chap.

**T**hose things which are receyued in at the mouth to pzeuent the sicknesse, are partlye Medicines against poyson and infection, and partlye purgatiue remedies, for we hope that such purgatiues are onely needefull for this purpose, as do clense the first region of the bodye, without mouing the humours. For we must take hēde least by sharpe and strong purgations we cause a laske, which were verry daungerous in this disease. For in a pestilent constitucion, the humours be moued by the smallest occasion that maye bee, and forcibly do run downe into the bellie: such purgatiues whereof we now speake, are Rhabarb & Agarike



gainst the Pestilence.

rike made in infusion in the decoction of such hearbes as are naturall, good against this infection, adding thereto the Syrupe made by infusion of Damaske roses, of Violets, of Succorye compound, and such other lyke, as in respect of the age, custome, and temperament, maye bee prescribed by the skilfull Physitian. Howbeit, for children I vse Rhabarb thus prepared. Cut Rhabarb into small slices, & moisten them with the vapour of whyte wine, then stiepe it with Cinamom a daye and a nyght in rose water, in Summer: but in Wynter in white Wine and rose water mingled together, and when the Rhabarb hath lost his colour in the water, then dreane that water awaye and put freshe to, and thus shall you doe vntyll the Rhabarb coulour the water no moze: then take those coloured waters, and boyle them to the one halfe ouer a good fire for temperate heate: then put vnto this liquour, Sugar or Honye, and boyle it againe vnto y<sup>e</sup> consistence of a Syrupe perfectly boyled, and then put the slices of Rhabarb

℞.iii.

into

## A new counsell

into the sirupe: Of this sirupe you may minister two or three sponesfuls vnto children of two or three yere olde, and to them that are elder, you maye geue one slice of ꝑ Rhabarb with the sirupe. With this Medicine you shall not onelye pꝛeserue them from the plague, but also slaie and driue forth the Wormes that bee in the guts. Or else, when you haue thus sliced your Rhabarb, mingle it with the sirupe of Violets, Succorie, or roses, and while the substance of the Rhabarb is somewhat soft, seeth the sirupe againe, & when it is cold put thereto Rhabarb againe with Cinnamon & cloues, and minister foure or fve slices with two sponesfuls of sirupe. And vnto those that are elder, but delicate, we vse to pꝛescribe in Winter pilles of Rhabarb, Aloës, Agarike, Sene, and Mirobalanes, according to the custome of theyꝝ lyfe, & diuersity of natures: and in Summer we geue Potions made of the same, or the lyke. The maner of making whereof is this: Take Rhabarb an ounce and a halfe, Agarike one ounce, Sene clenfed foure ounces,

against the Pestilence.

ounces, Cinamom one dram, Ginger halfe a scruple, Anise and Fenell seedes of eche two drams, beate them into a grosse powder, and sprinkle it with Aqua vitæ, afterwarde steape it in Borage water, or sayre common water: and when it is sufficiently couloured, then straine it, then powze the like water vpon the dregges, and let it steape as befoze, then straine it and wzing it, and boyle the strayned lycour ouer a soft fyze, vntyll it come to the consistēce of Honie, then put Sugar thereto, and keepe it to your vse: geue of this three pilles for halfe a dram, more or lesse according to the age, strength, and temperament. I knewe one in England, Baptista Agnelli, who had spent all his life in the art of Distilling, hee vsed this Opiate in the time of Pestilence with verie good successe. whose description followeth: Take Agrimonie, Wormwood romane, of eche two handfuls, Anise halfe an ounce, Sene two ounces, boyle them in common water, the space of foure houres, then straine the all stronglye, and vnto the strayned lycour



## A new counsell

four put an ounce of Sugar, of clenſed  
Caſſia two ounces, make it after the  
maner of an Opiate, whereof you may  
geue half an ounce at a time, ſoꝛ it pur-  
geth gentlye, without troubling the  
humours. Some put Manna to the ſi-  
rupe of Roſes, and ſo make an Opiate.  
But all wyters commend the pilles  
called Ruſſi, oꝛ Common, oꝛ of Aloes,  
Saffron, and Mirrhe, not onely becauſe  
they purge euyl humours, but becauſe  
they reſiſt putrifaction, ſtrengthening  
the heart, L yuer, and other partes, and  
conſume ſuperfluous moiſtures, which  
bꝛaue great occaſion of this diſeaſe, as  
Auicen wyrteth. But they which  
can not take purgations, they muſt of-  
ten haue theyꝝ bellies moued with a  
Glyſter: oꝛ they in whome blood alone,  
oꝛ ioyned with other humours, is found  
much aboundiſg, would haue ſome  
taken from them after theſe aboue re-  
hearsed euacuations, ſpeciallye if they  
haue bene accuſtomed to lettynge of  
blood, and haue large veynes, and bee  
much geuen to dꝛynking of Wine, and  
eating of fleſhe.

The

Booke. 4.  
ſen I. cha. 4.

against the Pestilence.

The. 10. Chap.

**T**hus when at sundrye times the body hath bene gentlie purged, let the Patient take betimes in the morning fasting a dram of this Opiate following: Take olde Triacle one dram, conserue of the flowers of Tunica, and rosemary, of eche three drams, with the iuce of a Citron, make them vp in the forme of an Opiate. Or thus: Take the rootes of Angelica, Zedoarie, Tormentill, of eche one ounce, Cinamom two drams, the rinde of a Citron a dram, bzing these into powder, and boyle them in rose water, an hower and a halfe, then straine it hard, and boyle the strayned licour with Sugar sufficient vnto the consistence of Hony, and make it an Opiate, or make it an Electuarie in lozenges. After the same order you maye make a very good Opate of the iuce of greene Juniper berries, with Sugar, to coale the stomacke, to expell the grauell out of the reynes, and to fortifye the principal partes. Or thus: Bruise the berries and boyle them in common water to

C. 1.

the

## A new counsell

the thyrd part, then boyle the strayned  
licour againe as I haue shewed befoze.  
Of Bole, Zedoarie, Gentian, and An-  
gelica maye bee made trochiskes, with  
the iuce of Bozage, Scabious, & Pim-  
pernell. But those that insue I vse  
moze commonlye, and they are moze  
pleasaunt to bee taken: Take ten Ci-  
trons and cut them into many peeces,  
the tops of Bozage an handfull, good  
white wine thre pintes, styll them in  
an earthen vessel, and there wyll drop  
forth very cleare water, swete, & pleasaunt  
to taste, take of this water two oun-  
ces euery morning fasting. Another:  
Take Aqua vitæ thre ounces, rose  
water an ounce and an halfe, whercin  
laye a steepe of Cinamom thre drams,  
yealow Saunders one dram, straine  
it througb an hairen strainer, & swee-  
ten it with conserve of roses, take one  
ounce thereof euery morning eyther in  
a sponc, or vpon a tost of bread. Ano-  
ther: Take Tormentill, Bistort, Ze-  
doary, Enelacapanne, of eche one ounce,  
Diuels bit, Scordium, Saucelone,  
wilde Sorrell, Pimpernell, of eche  
halfe



against the Pestilence.

halfe an handfull, Bozage and violet  
flowers, Taxus Barbatus, the tops of  
Rue one gripefull, Citron seedes, and  
Carduus benedictus, of ech two drams,  
Juniper berries three drams, Cloues,  
Nutmegs of eche a dram and an halfe,  
olde Triacle, an ounce and an halfe,  
good white wine, a pint and an halfe,  
distyll them all in Balneo, and minister  
two ounces of this distyllled water.

The most wicked and desperate var-  
lets, whome the Magistrates of Lions  
put to death for carreing about and in-  
creasing the plague, when they were  
led to execution, confessed, that they pre-  
served themselves from the Pestilence  
with none other thing then a walnut,  
which they tossed or scorched a lytle a-  
gainst the fyre befoze they eate it.

Leonhardus Fuchsius tolde me once in  
his owne house, that there was no-  
thing moze holosome against y plague,  
then an Electuarie of Egges, and that  
it was a comon thing among the Ger-  
manes, both to pzeuent and to cure the  
plague, and hee sayde as much also of  
Angelica.

A new counsell

The, ii. Chap.

**F**or as much as at the beginning of this disease, there is great plenty of euill humours gathered into the stomack, and other common passages of the bodye, which may easlye be discerned by the burning, and byting of the stomacke, vnquencheable thyrst, loathing, vomiting of fleame, choler, or some other humour: then must the cure be begun by clensing the bellye with a suppositour, or common Glyster. Afterward the pacient maye take a dram of mine Electuarie, whose discription is to be founde in the eyght Chapter, and two or three howers after that, you must prouoke vomite with Antimonie, whose preparation you shall finde discribed in the ende of this treatise.

But to the intent that the pacient maye vomite with more ease and lesse trouble vnto him, it were good for him to sup the breath of a Chick, an hower or twaine after hee haue receyued the vomite, and to doo so as often as hee  
per.

against the Pestilence.

perceiveth him selfe moved to vomite.  
For the corrupt humours which the  
Antimonie hath drawne into the capa-  
citie of the stomack, wyl be without a-  
ny trouble cast forth with the breath.

For vomiting upon an empty stomack  
is painful. But they that haue not An-  
timonie in aredines, let them take one  
or two of the inner kernels of y<sup>e</sup> straunge  
Indian Nut, which is as pleasaunt vnto  
the mouth, as the filbeard or Wal-  
nut, but it prouoketh vomit very strö-  
gly, a medicine truely not to be despised,  
for it needeth no preparation, and may  
alwayes be at hand in areadines. The  
effeate of this Medicine I learned at  
Andwarpe, of an Italian Surgeon, whē  
I trauailed that waye out of England  
into Germanie. At the last Nauigation  
out of Hispania noua, the Admirall of  
the flæte brought great stoare of these  
into Normandy: the Tree whereon  
they grow, as he told, is al the stemme  
ouer full of sharpe prickles lyke the hip  
tree, and as big as our plum trees, full  
of boughes growing streight forth at  
the top, whereof fruite groweth like a



## A new counsell

Chestnut, wherin are cōtayned folwer  
oz five nuts, blackishe, somewhat long,  
round, and lyke filbeards. These, whē  
the prickly huske gapeth with ripenes,  
many times fall downe alone. But be-  
cause no man shal thinke that I father  
some glorious lye in sight of the world,  
vpon these rare Merchandize, which  
are brought out of India, the stēde and  
vertues of this Nut maye bee supplied  
by fine kernels oz seedes of the hearbe  
called Palma Christi, oz commonly Ri-  
cinum, for they purge the bellye, and  
therewithal prouoke vomite, peradue-  
nture as well as Matthiolus his Anti-  
monie doth. But good hēde must be ta-  
kē, least being delighted with y<sup>e</sup> sweet-  
nesse of the meate, there be too many  
eaten of them, for then they wyll cause  
a superpurgation: the pzoofe whereof I  
found of late in a certaine noble man,  
who, I being not priuie thereof, deuou-  
red fiftēne kernels, and with sieging &  
vomitting had almost purged out his  
life. I my selfe a fewe yēeres since bee-  
ing in England, ministred two ounces  
of the hearb Erisinum, with the waters  
of

against the Pestilence.

of Buglosse, Scabious, & Carduus benedictus to prouoke vomit, with so good successe, that at one time the patientes vomited, and draue out their sores.

Some geue the distyllled water of wild Sorrell, mingled with vineger, and a lytle Vitrioll, to prouoke vomit. Take Bolearmoniack prepared, Cinamom, of eche a dram & an halfe, the roote of Dittamnie, Tormentill, Pimpernell, Gentian, of eche two drams, the seeds of the Citron, and of Sorrell, of eche a dram & an halfe, of al kindes of Saunders, Zedoarie, Angelica, Scordium, shauinges of Iuorie, of eche one dram, & of the horne of a young heart, shaued neare vnto y head, halfe a dram, make thereof a pouder with thys so muche Sugar. The quantitie to be ministred is one dram, or fower scruples in y water of Buglosse, Scabious, or in the sirupe of Limons. Aboue fiftene yere agoe, I knewe a Surgeon at the Citie of Roan, an old man, who was found & maintayned by the common charge of the Citie, to the infet he should goe vnto all the Citizens y were sicke in time of

## A new counsell

of Pestilence: He vsed at the first assault of the sicknesse to let them blood, as I wyl afterward declare, and afterward he gaue them prepared Calcanthum, as he termed it, to prouoke them to vomite, with good successe. The same also vsed Antimonic, befoze that Matthiolum had set forth his commentaries vpon Dioscorides, and this is the maner of preparing the Calcanthum: Take vitriol romane and drie it very diligently, then dissolue it in water, & clense the water cleerely from the residue, then Cuapozate this cleered water alwaye, & you shall haue your vitrioll in the bottom like salt, which you may vse with conserue of roses, of the stowers of rosemarye, or Bozage water, two scruples or one dram of y salt at a time: touching this matter, seeke moze in Guainerius Fumanellus, and Amatus Lusitanus. In smaller diseases, I haue comonly vsed to geue a vomit of the seede of Arrage, Radish, Malwort, Broom, & the roote of Asarabacca, & the diligent Readers maye seeke for the lyke receites in the booke of practicioners, alwayes remembzring



against the Pestilence.

membrizing this, that in this disease v. as  
strongest must bee vsed, that the humore  
may not be stirred only, but expelled al-  
so. And when the patient hath made an  
ende of vomiting, he must be comforted  
with such things as nourish much & spe-  
dely, as is the water of fleshe, whose di-  
scription foloweth: Cut a Pertridge, ca-  
pon, or any other kind of flesh into thin &  
broad slices, & seeth the over the fire with  
the powder of Diamargariton frigidum,  
conserue of Marygold flowers, buglosse,  
& of rosemary flowers, untill they be re-  
solued into lycour, this water shall you  
dreane from the groundes, & geue it the  
patient to drinke. To the same purpose  
maye be made strengthning broathes, &  
suppinges of fleshe, powned and wong  
in a presse, called collyces, and such lyke:  
then afterwarde to amende the harme  
whiche the stomacke hath taken by the  
recourse of euill humours vnto it, it  
were verry wholsome to minister some  
of the substance of a Quince, with a  
little of a Citron condite, that by dili-  
gence wee maye restore as much as the  
vomite hath weakened.

A new counsell

The.12. Chap.

**T**hey which haue no lyking to vomit  
at y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> sickness, or whē  
they haue done vomiting, let them,  
if it be possible, sweat abundantly. For  
those medicines which prouoke sweate  
do not only helpe to the dzyuing forth of  
botches, but also expell the verie sēde &  
ground of the pestilent putrifaction with  
the thinnest part of the blood thzough the  
intal passages of the skin. The pzoofe her-  
of is clere, if we take a pzedident from y<sup>e</sup>  
cure of the French pocks: for as no man  
wyl grafit that they be perfectly healed,  
vnles the sores be cured by bzynging thē  
vnto suppuration by sundry & often times  
sweating, or by any other means wher-  
by the poisoned humour which possessed  
the pzin Cipall part be dzawen forth: so  
likewise neyther can the pestilēt disease  
or plague be remedied, vnlesse y<sup>e</sup> nearest  
& cheefest cause, together with the humoz  
whereon it faedeth, are by nature voided  
into y<sup>e</sup> proper issue, or some other conue-  
nient place. Now therfoze must we do  
our best in describing the most fit & soue-  
raine medicines to prouoke sweat. And  
among the residue that are deuised by the  
expert

against the Pestilence.

expert in the secretes of Philosophy, as principall are commended the salt made of wormwood, & of Scabious, being such as being ministred in very litle quantity, do not onely prouoke sweat verie abundantly: but also withstand this sickness mightely. And no maruaile, since Hippocrates said, that salt cureth the iacundice: For salt by cutting & making thin, dischargeth the stopping of y<sup>e</sup> inтраiles, & by y<sup>e</sup> vertue which it hath to drie, it resisteth putrefaction, which many times is ioyned with the iacundice and the pestilence. If these properties be common to the salt which we eat with our meate, much more is it peculiar vnto this kinde of salt wherof I now speake, which hath in it a dry quality of y<sup>e</sup> thing, out of which it is drawne. The making of y<sup>e</sup> salt is after this maner. Take wormwood romane, & scabious, & burne them to ashes, & poure comon sayze water vnto the, & boyle the halfe an hower & more, then straine the water, & put freshe vnto the ashes, and boile it as befoze, which you shall do so ofte vntil in boiling y<sup>e</sup> water chaunge neither taste, nor colour. The clese these waters which you haue kept, either through

Raymun.  
Lul. in Cla  
uicula,



### A new counsell

a cloth, or by dreaning, and cause it to be  
evaporated away by a soft fire, and you  
shal haue the salt in the bottom & sides of  
y<sup>e</sup> vessell, whereof you shal gene .r. grains  
in white wine, delaid with the water of  
Baglosse, conserue of roses, or the water  
of Citrons before discribed. With this  
Medicine onely many were saued of the  
plague, in the yære of our Lord. 1567. at  
what time it rained ouer all England  
& Germani. You may also after the same  
maner, and to the same purpose, draw a  
salt out of Angelica, Zedoarie, Guaicū,  
& such like: But thys much I aduertise  
the Readers, y<sup>e</sup> vnto sweating medicines  
they put some thing that may helpe the  
part affected by natural inclination, as if  
the græfe be in the Liuer, gene the salt in  
the decoction of such hearbs as experieñce  
hath taught do comfort the Liuer, & the  
lyke discrecion is to be vsed in the other  
partes. Ierome of Flaunders a Surgeon,  
when he was once heartned by y<sup>e</sup> plague  
that was at London, began boldly to goe  
visite first his friendes, & afterward the  
common people of the Englishmen that  
were sick, to the imitation of them who  
hauing once escaped the daunger of the  
Sea

against the Pestilen

Sea & warre, goe vnto the same againe  
with better courage, hoping y<sup>e</sup> they may  
escape harder perils, as saufe they did  
before. And this was a cause to make  
them lesse dispaire of recouerie. He gaue  
them ten or twelue graines of salt made  
of the Ashe tree, which he had of a friend,  
which he ministred vnto them in the co-  
serue of Borage, Rosemary flowers, Ro-  
ses, or in y<sup>e</sup> water of Carduus benedictus,  
or Scabious, & immediatly their bodies  
ran all on a sweat, & the sick were recu-  
red, eyther the mallice of the disease be-  
ing ouercome or dyuen forth into some  
voiding place, as he faithfully reported y<sup>e</sup>  
same vnto me, and other his friendes.

These thinges haue I not gathered out  
of the most vaine trifles of Paracelsus, as  
Andernacus a man verie well learned, &  
Adamus a Bodestein can wel remember,  
but rather out of Geber, & Raymundus  
Lullius. For Geber sayth, that of euery  
thing may be made Lime, of Lime salt,  
of salt, water, or oyle. And in dede if you  
dissolue this salt in Aqua vite, & let it pu-  
trifye five or sixe dayes in Balneo, or  
Dungue: & afterward distyll it, you shal  
haue an oyle, whereof three drops being

In Clauica-  
la.

### A new counsell

min  
prouok  
tentim  
Quar  
fourth  
of the  
salts of Germader, Ceterac,  
Polipodia, or of the Ashe tree. But they  
that haue no leisure to prepare their salt,  
let them vse the medicines following:  
Take Triacle thre ounces, conserue of  
Buglosse, & of the flowers of Rosemary,  
of eche one ounce, Scabious, Diuels bit,  
Wimpernell, of eche halfe an handful, Ge-  
tian, Angelica, Zedoarie, Cinamom, of  
ech two drams, flowers of Chamomil, &  
Veneriall, of eche two gripes, the seedes  
of Caduus benedictus, a dram & an halfe,  
beate the rootes & leaues into pouder, &  
with equal quantity of the water of Car-  
duus benedictus & white wine, distyl the  
in Balneo or ashes, and giue thre ounces  
thereof at a time, Or boyle Miliū in  
common fayre water, vntyll it yeld no  
more skum, then take of this decoction  
thre ounces, of good white wine an ounce  
& an halfe, mingle them togeather, & let  
the pacient drinke it warme, & it prouok-  
keth sweat abundantlye. This kinde of  
remedie also we vse in feuers, distilla-  
tions,



against the Pestilence,  
cious, and other infirmities to  
think it conuenient to prouoke  
ther som prouoke sweat with  
drops of the oyle of vitrioll, &  
the oyle of Anise seede. But the most su-  
rest remedy is prepared of the decoctiō of  
Guaicū, the rootes called Chyna, & Zarsa  
parilla, adding thereto the sirupe called  
Acetositis citri, & the Theriacal water,  
with such like. I know a surgeō at And-  
warp, who to prouok sweat, vsed to wzap  
his paciēts in a shate moistned with the  
decoctiō of Guaicum, the roote of Tozmē-  
till, Malwort, and the herbe Bardana,  
wherein al he dissolved Sublimatum. O-  
thers vse to make a Suffumigation or  
smoake of Cinabar, Frankensense & such  
like, which we vse ordinarily in curing  
the French pockes: but the vse of our  
Mercurie water is more effectual, wher-  
with we vse to bathe al the ioynts of the  
body, to prouoke sweat in the Plague, &  
in the French pocks, of which medicines  
we wyl dispute more at large in another  
place. And some againe make a Suffu-  
migatiō of Frankensence, Cinabar, An-  
timonie, Cloues, and such lyke, which  
through tynnen funnels and pipes, they  
con-

new counsell  
the sicke mans bed, to cause  
him  
ut prouided alwaies, that  
the  
not the head.

he. 13. Chap.

**N**ow come vnto y<sup>e</sup> which I propo-  
sed in the third & last place, wherein  
it is conuenient to set downe the  
particular cure of the Pestilēce. Where-  
fore, as soone as thou cūmest to one whom  
y<sup>e</sup> suspectest to be sick of the plague, geue  
him a dram of the Eiectuarie following:  
Take Angelica, Zedoary, Tormentill,  
Gentian, of eche an ounce, the seedes of  
Cardus benedictus, of Citrons, of eche  
two drams, beate thē into pouder, & boile  
them ouer a soft fire the space of two or  
thre holwers, then straine them & wring  
them hard, and boyle the strained lycour  
with Sugar, vnto the consistence of an  
Opiate, or make it into an Eiectuarie.  
In the steede of this compositiō, take two  
drams of the Opiate befoze described,  
with the dystilld water of Citrons: and  
in the meane while, search diligently in  
what part of the bodye the infection lur-  
keth, which you may easily perceyue by  
the agréemēt & concurse of signes, wher-  
of we haue intreated befoze. Wherefoze,  
if

against the p<sup>re</sup>sent and  
 if the infection be in the Liver  
 paine, and pricking, and stis  
 grine: immediatly let the par  
 the ancle beines, but if the bl  
 sooth in sufficient quantitie or else for  
 some other consideration it be not good to  
 open those beines, the were it good to set  
 cupping glasses vnto y<sup>e</sup> place with scarifi-  
 cation, and befoze, or immediatly after  
 opening y<sup>e</sup> beine, to moue the belly with  
 a suppositour made of Honie, or y<sup>e</sup> com-  
 mon Glyster, & afterward set cupping  
 glasses to the grine where it beginneth  
 to swel, & foure fingers bzeadth beneath  
 the place affected, applye the leaues of  
 Elleborus niger, which Plinie calleth Cō-  
 filigo, layd too playsterwise. And to draw  
 the corruption sooth vnto the boyding  
 place, the roote and leaues of Marrows,  
 staped with common salt, & layd too after  
 y<sup>e</sup> same maner, is very good to bzeake the  
 botch, as the same varlets of whom we  
 made mencion befoze, declared at theyz  
 death, as Maister Laigle, the flower of  
 our Citie, a very wel learned Physition,  
 & a mā of good credite, affirmed vnto mee,  
 For being demaunded by the gouernour  
 how they saued the whome they had in-

be  
 in  
 not



now counsell

they will : they answer  
is medicine only they used  
the poiso which possessed y  
es, & so they saued them  
would not haue to perishe.

The middle shale of y wainot with salt,  
bath the same effect, as also Bryonie, the  
black vine, & the inner rinde of Viburnū.  
While the Surgeon is busie about these  
matters, let him vse also the ointments a-  
foze described for the Liuer & the heart,  
or let him anoint the region of the heart  
with oyle made of y kernels or y flowers  
of Praches, or of rosemary, or S. Johns  
wort. Or beat dried roses into very fine  
pouder, & boyle it in rosewater an houre  
& an half, or sumwhat more, the strain it  
thard, y the finest part of y pouder which  
is dissolved by boylig, may passe through  
the linnen strayner. Then when it is  
strained, boyle it againe ouer a soft fire,  
untill it come to the consistence of hony,  
or an oyntment, & therewith anoynt the  
region of the heart. This is the maner  
to draw the earth (as they terme it) out  
of simples, as I my selfe at other tymes  
haue drawne the like out of wormwood,  
Gaules, Pomegranate floures, & such  
lyke.

against the Peloric  
lyke, against harde miltes  
bleeding of the Hemerodes,  
long & stubborne diseases  
& vnto the roses may be al  
of Citrons, of Dzeniges, an  
of Gentian, especiallye in Burgondie,  
which is a place y<sup>e</sup> nourisheth most rare  
and p<sup>re</sup>cious simples. I vse to put vnto  
this oymtent while it is boyling a fewe  
drops of the iuce of Limons, y<sup>e</sup> by reason  
of the more lively heat, and pleasantnes  
of the tast, it may be the more acceptable  
vnto the sicke person. If there appeare  
any swelling in the necke, or about the  
eares, or any other signes declare the in-  
fection to bee in the Braine, the forehead  
veine must be opened, or else the small  
veines in the Nose, with Silsoile thrust  
into the nostrils, or with some other  
pycking thing. The learned and expert  
Surgeons do open the outward veine of  
the throte, with no feare or daunger of  
to much conflux of blood, as I my selfe  
haue also experimēted in the continuing  
headach. The later practitioners let blood  
in a small quantitie out of Cephalica, or  
ther some open the veines y<sup>e</sup> are vnder  
the tongue, because, as the diuine Hippo-  
crates

new counsell

ten, it is most requisite to  
place vnto the pain. And  
very good reason, that it  
to apply cupping gla  
ation vpo the neck, back,

and armes, and beneath the  
place affected must the things be applied  
which I described erewhile. When the  
swelling riseth vnder the arme, open the  
veine Basilica on the same side, where the  
swelling appeareth. And if it ryle vnder  
both armes, open the Basilica in the right  
arme, then make a little cut in the inner  
side of the hand on the same side, right a  
gainst the little finger, and then lay vnto  
the cut Scordium, or Sauce alone in the  
steede thereof, to drawe forth the Venim  
at the peculiar voyding place: this medi  
cen I learned of D. Pelleterius Bishop of  
Monpelier when he was at Paris, fiftene  
or twenty yere agoe. D. Hollerius a Pro  
fession of Paris, who sumtime was my  
mayster, vsed to apply liue Oysters to  
the same purpose. Now when the botch  
is swolne somewhat bigge, then lay there  
to an Oynion rosted in the embers with  
garlick, and barrowes greace, or butter:  
Or make an Oynion hollow, and fill vp  
the



against the Pestilence  
the hole with olde Triacle,  
bp, and rost it in the embe  
Malowes, violets, cammion  
and the fresh flowers of *Sp.*  
they be well boyled, powd.  
and straine the through an hairen strai-  
ner, then put thereto the oyle of S. Johns  
wort, oz of Camomill, and make therof  
a plaister. The last yere all the Surge-  
ons in England applied plaisters whiche  
they made of Crabbes befoze they were  
ripe: othersome cut a Pomegranate in-  
to smale pieces, and boyle it in vineger,  
and powne it, and spread it vpon a linen  
cloath, & laye it to, not to repell the large  
recourse of the noisome humour, as some  
do write, but to drawe rather: soz it is  
straunge to see howe by the laying to of  
this, the soze wyll sodainly swell, & ware  
byg, but the playster must touch y<sup>e</sup> whole  
places about the soze also, y<sup>e</sup> from thence  
it may draw moysture into the swelling  
hernell. Whatsoever else belongeth to  
the cure of y<sup>e</sup> pestilēt botch, the Readers  
maye gather it out of Hollerius booke of  
the Pestilent feuer, out of Ambrosius  
Parcus, and others that haue written  
moze copiously of this argument.

This

new counsell

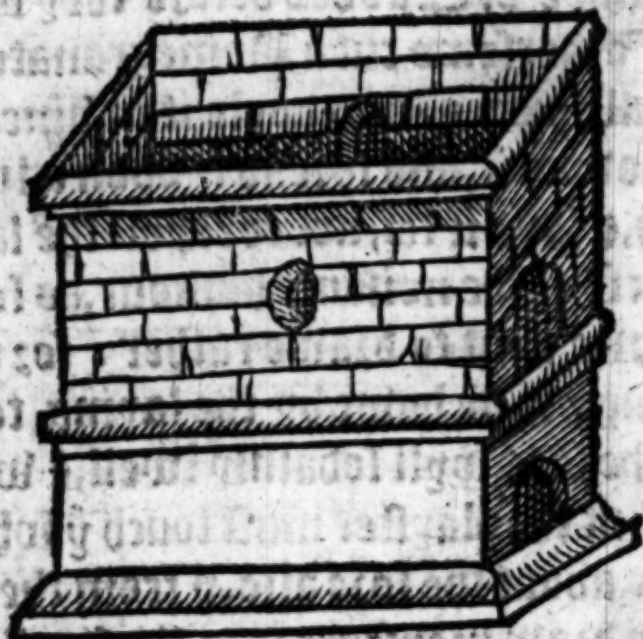
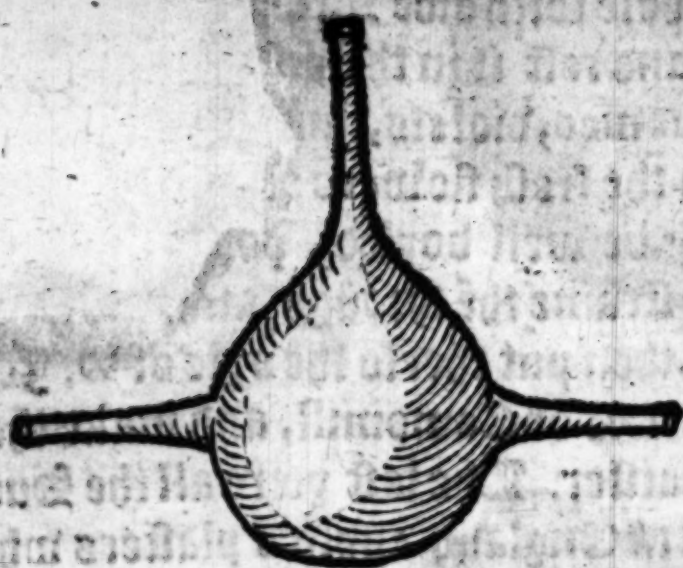
ten, it is most requisite to  
place vnto the pain. And  
very good reason, that it  
to apply cupping gla  
ation vpo the neck, back,

and armes, and beneath the  
place affected must the things be applied  
which I described erewhile. When the  
swelling riseth vnder the arme, open the  
veine Basilica on the same side, where  
swelling appeareth. And if it ryle vnder  
both armes, open the Basilica in the right  
arme, then make a little cut in the inner  
side of the hand on the same side, right a  
gainst the little finger, and then lay vnto  
the cut Scordium, or Sauce alone in the  
steede thereof, to drawe forth the Venim  
at the peculiar voyding place: this medi  
cen I learned of D. Pelleterius Bishop of  
Monpellier when he was at Paris, fiftene  
or twety yere agoe. D. Hollerius a Phi  
sition of Paris, who sumtime was my  
mayster, vsed to apply liue Oysters to  
the same purpose. Now when the botch  
is swolne somewhat bigge, then lay ther  
to an Dynion roasted in the embers with  
garlick, and barrowes greace, or butter:  
Or make an Dynion hollow, and fill vp  
the

against the Pestilē  
the hole with olde Triacle,  
bp, and rost it in the embe  
Malowes, violets, cammo  
and the fresh flowers of sp.  
they be well boyled, powd.  
and straine thē thzough an hairen strai-  
ner, then put therto the oyle of S. Johns  
wort, oz of Camomill, and make therof  
a plaister. The last yēre all the Surge-  
ons in England applied plaisters whiche  
they made of Crabbes befoze they were  
ripe: othersome cut a Pomegranate in  
to smale pieces, and boyle it in vineger,  
and powne it, and spzead it vpon a linen  
cloath, & laye it to, not to repell the large  
recourse of the noisome humour, as some  
do write, but to bzaue rather: soz it is  
straunge to seē howe by the laying to of  
this, the soze wyll sodainly swell, & ware  
byg, but the playster must touch y<sup>e</sup> whole  
places about the soze also, y<sup>e</sup> from thence  
it may draw moysture into the swelling  
hernell. Whatsoeuer else belongeth to  
the cure of y<sup>e</sup> pestilēt botch, the Readers  
maye gather it out of Hollerius booke of  
the Pestilent feuer, out of Ambrosius  
Parcus, and others that haue written  
moze copiously of this argument.

This





The forme  
of the For-  
nace.

**T**his is the forme and representa-  
tion of the Fornace, with his ves-  
sell, which notwithstanding, I  
thought good to place apart, whereby  
their severall figures might be the better  
perceiued. The vessel with the three  
necks

against the Pe-  
neckes must so be place  
nace, that y two neckes  
one directly against an  
maye passe through the  
foznace made on eyther  
the two endes maye come to  
the foznace, and the thyrd sticke directly  
vpzyght. Nowe when after this maner  
the vessell is placed within the foznace,  
and couered with Bricks or Tyles, layd  
one vpon another, so close that the heate  
of the fyre passe forth at no chynke, the  
dore which you see in the side may serue  
partlye to put in the fire, and partly also  
to kindle it, that it goe not out for want  
of ayre. The nethermost dore is made  
to auoide the ashes, and at the beginning  
of the worke you shall make a great fire  
so long continuing, vntyl the earthen ves-  
sell be all red hote, which for the most  
part wyl be in halfe an howre, or an  
howre at the most.

Then take one dram of crude Antimo-  
nic, and cast it into the vessell at the neck  
which sticketh vpzyght, and then couer it  
immediatlye with a scope of earth, or  
glasse, and forthwith the Antimonie wyl  
ryse vp to the two neckes which are at  
the

new counsell  
for nace, which in the top  
white, & beneath somewhat  
stay betwene casting in  
me may be the more per-  
d. Anon cast in againe as  
much more crude Antimonie, & do so styl  
as I haue befoze declared vntyll you, see  
the two side necks halfe full of prepared  
Antimonie. When withdrowe the fire,  
and when the vessell is colde, breake it,  
and gather the Antimonie awaye from  
the refuse which lyeth in the bottome,  
whereof there is no vse in Physicke. And  
keepe the red Antimonie vnto your vse,  
whereof I haue intreated in the. 11. Cha.  
And reserue the whyte vnto other pur-  
poses, especiallye against the impedi-  
mentes of the eyes, and other most græ-  
uous diseases of the bodye, of which  
thing (God wylling) I meane here-  
after in some other place to  
discourse more at  
large.

FINIS.





